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62157



SHADE TREES

Shrubs

*Windbreak and
Ornamental*

Berries

*The kind I sell
in season*

Evergreens

Perennial Garden Plants

Perennial Flowers

Vines and Bulbs

Annual Garden Plants

— 1949 —

LIBRARY
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★ MAR 18 1949 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Paulsen Nursery

Chas. Paulsen, Prop.

Minden, Nebraska

Phone 288-J

Located 3 Blocks East of the North Depot
Just East of the Swimming Pool

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Flowers for All Occasions

MRS. PAULSEN will be glad to talk with you about suitable potted plants, perennials, cut flowers, and flower arrangements for all occasions. Corsages are one of her favorite specialties.

at

PAULSEN NURSERY

Phone 288-J

Minden, Nebraska

In this catalogue, you will find a number of experiments printed that were true under existing conditions. If your soil is the same as ours, the results will be the same; if your soil is different, you may expect different results. More or less moisture might make a difference, too. I have also listed plant foods that have in certain cases caused food deficiencies that resembled disease.

Ornamentals

SHRUBS

Coral Berries, each	\$.10
Purple Leaf Plum, each	1.60
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab, each.....	1.00
Hopa Flowering Crab, each.....	1.00
Snow Ball, each .....	.50 to 2.50
Korean Cherries, each .....	.75
Carragana, each .....	.50 to 1.00
Hydrangea, each .....	.75
Golden Bell, each .....	.50 to 1.50
Privet, each .....	.07 to .10
Pussy Willow, each .....	.50
Orange Quince .....	.75
Buddleia (4 varieties).....	.50
Bittersweet .....	.50 to 1.00
Spirea (6 varieties) .....	.10 to 1.50
Tamarix .....	.25 to 1.00
Persimmon, 12 ft.....	5.00
Elderberry .....	.50 to 1.00
Mock Orange .....	.50 to 1.00
Rose of Atica .....	.50
Barberry .....	.25 to 1.00
Cotoneaster .....	.20 to .25
Dogwood .....	.50 to 1.00
Flowering Almond .....	.75 to 1.00
Pride of Dorchester .....	.75
Nine Bark .....	.75
High Bush Cranberry	1.00
Lilacs —	
Common	100 @ 5.00
Red	1.00 to 2.00
White	1.00 to 2.00
French Double	1.00
German	1.00
Des Fontaines Double White.....	1.00
Mdm. LeMoine Double White	1.00
Pres. Loubet Double Purple Red	1.00

Roses

Hansa, large hardy\$1.00

F. J. Grootendorst, perpetual blooming..... .75

Red Roses

Red Radiance
Red Talisman
E. G. Hill

Multi-Colored

Talisman
Edith N. Perkins
President Hoover

Pink Roses

Editor McFarland
Pink Radiance

Polyanthas

Ideal
Gold Salmon

Yellow Roses

Golden Dawn
Mrs. P. S. DuPont
Sunburst

Climbing Roses

White Climbing Beauty
Red Talisman
Pink Radiance
Climbing Multi-Colored
Talisman

White Roses

Caledonia
K. A. Victoria
Snow Queen

Each50c; 6 for.....\$2.50

Many of these tearoses are semi-hardy and tender in our climate. Planting the graft three or four inches deeper generally prevents them from freezing too bad. In winter most of them freeze close to the ground, but some of them freeze below the ground and still come up to bloom.

They require a sunny place and plenty of water. If the ground contains manure, watch out for white grubworms.

Dusting sulphur is safely used for most rose bugs and copper sulphate for ground disease such as fungus.

We have many roses that are not listed.

Dahlias

These tubers are easily grown providing they get plenty of water and sun.

Name — Classification	Color
Bronze Call—Large	Bronze
Goodnight—Large	Black
Kentucky—Large	Orange
Nathan Hale—Large	Copper
Rose Ball—Large	Pink
Sultan of Hillcrest—Large	Yellow & Pink
Thomas Edison—Large	Royal Purple
Watchung Giant—Large	Golden Yellow
White King—Large	White
Troef—Large	Violet
Gemma Clara—Cactus	Yellow
Miss Belgium—Cactus	Burnt Orange
Scarlet Leader—Cactus	Geranium Red
Sheik—Cactus	Lilac Purple
Willy Flaton—Cactus	White
Atomic—Miniature	Pinkish Purple
Baby Royal—Miniature	Salmon
Blue Bell—Miniature	Blue-Violet
Fairy—Miniature	Pink
James Vick—Miniature	Red
Catherine—Pompom	Yellow
Clarise—Pompom	Orange
Edith Mueller—Pom.	Orange & Salmon Red
Joe Fette—Pompom	White
Mary Munns—Pompom	Lavender
Red Warrior—Pompom	Bright Red

Price — 15c to 50c

Bulbs

Regal Lilies, each	\$.25
Narcissus	12 for 1.00
Tulips—Double Red.....	12 for 1.00
Tulips—Mixed	24 for 1.00
Tulips—Holland, priced according to size and variety.	
Russian Lilies, each .....	.25
Dahlias, 30 varieties .....	.15 to .50
Cannas .....	.10
Glads	25 for 1.00
Tiger Lily	25c each, or 5 for 1.00
Star of Bethlehem	12 for .25
Grape Hyacinth	12 for .25
Chionodoxa Luciliae or Glory of the Snow	100 for 2.50

Scarce Item

A Real Novelty\$1.50 each; or 6 for \$7.50

Feather Hyacinth, tasseled or Fair Haired Hyacinth, or Shredded Lilac. Those are the common names given this Bulb; in bloom, the correct name is **MUSCARI COMASUM VAR. MONSTROSUM**.

The leaves are about one third of an inch wide and about one foot in length.

Raceme $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot long, drooping flowers, sterile, cut up into fine shreds.

A most interesting hardy plant, flowers, blue, similar to *Muscari Plumosum*.

Dormant July and August, root growth starts in September.

Raceme loose when it reaches full growth. The top two thirds in shape resembles a sheared cone-shaped cedar, color a blue mist, often bending until it reaches the ground. The base of the cone is two to three inches in diameter, from there to the bulb is a smooth, naked stem.

Perennials

Asters	\$.25
Alyssum	
Aquilegia (Columbine) .....	.35 to .50
Bleeding Heart .....	.50 to .75
Bouncing Betty	Free with
two dollar order or over.	
Baby Breath (3 varieties) .....	.35 to .50
Blue Flax .....	.35
Chrysanthemums .....	.50
Coreopsis .....	.25
Creeping Phlox .....	.75
Coneflower .....	.25
Candytuft .....	.35
Coral Bell .....	.50
Chinese Lantern .....	.25
Carnation .....	.50
Delphinium .....	.25 to .75
Dianthus .....	.25 to .50
Gail'ardia .....	.25
Gypsophila—Double .....	.50
Ghost Plant .....	.25
Golden Glow .....	.35
Hibiscus .....	.25
Iris .....	.10 to .50
Lupines .....	.50
Lavender .....	.30
Lily-of-the-Valley	
Lythrum .....	.50
Oriental Poppy .....	.25
Platycodon .....	.25
Pyrethrum .....	.25 to .50
Peonies .....	.50 to 1.00
Ribbon Grass .....	.20
Statice .....	.35 to .50
Sweet William .....	.25
Stokesia .....	.25
Sweet Peas .....	.25
Spiderwort .....	.35
Tritoma, Red Hot Poker Plant .....	.50
Veronica .....	.15
Violets .....	.15 to .35
Violas .....	.20
Butter Cups (2 varieties) .....	.25 to .35

Experiments with Plant Foods And Water

SOIL PREPARATION

Conditions Change — Requirements Vary

In sandy soil the ground is loose and does not need plowing to loosen the ground. That is the reason for one-way disking and trash-farming or duck-footing. It stops erosion. Conditions seem to favor them. Most of the crops grown there are shallow rooted so that most of them are near the surface.

When trash is plowed under, it absorbs water from above and below causing the ground to dry out faster. When the trash is on top of the ground, it prevents heating and drying out and checks erosion by water and wind. Results seem to be better crops.

Summer fallowing produces large crops in dry land areas. One of the main reasons is the accumulation of moisture. The moisture rots the trash one year but seldom is enough to grow a crop the same year. Perhaps summer fallowing also gets rid of injurious insects and worms. It is quite possible that the time and weather makes needed minerals available to plants as well as nitrogen.

Heavy Ground

Contrasting Heavy Soil and Light Soil.

Heavy soil needs occasional deep plowing or loosening for many plants, although many plants like rather firm seed beds. A firm seed bed starts capillary action to work to supply moisture for the seed.

On wet soil the seed will start on top of the ground as is often seen in volunteer wheat or oats. In dry weather this does not occur.

In dry weather corn can easily be planted six or eight times its length; that is true of most seeds grown here.

Those requiring much moisture grow best on top of the ground in moist weather, some of them require shade and have a narrow temperature range. These conditions can be created here only in enclosed boxes with light, heat, and moisture regulation unless greenhouses are used.

Where rainfall annually is 60 to 100 inches, nurserymen plant trees about the same depth that they were before they were dug. In dry, well-drained ground, here, we often plant them 12 to 18 inches deeper than they were in the nursery. If trees were planted 12 to 18 inches deeper where the rainfall was very heavy, the trees would die because the

roots would fail to get sufficient air. Most of the trees that die in this area die from insufficient watering, then too, a few die because there is no windbreak.

Spraying

Most of the spraying done is useless, except for the water it contains.

When evergreens get full of spiders, give the trees a heavy sprinkling and they will take care of themselves until they are dry again. Then sprinkle again until spiders are few and far between.

When ash trees get full of borers, give them plenty of water for three or four years and they will whip the borers. Many other trees will do the same.

When cucumber bugs eat the plants, the soil has insufficient lime and perhaps water. If these are provided, cucumbers grow well, especially in well manured ground.

Many plants; such as, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce, celery, peas, beets, cherries, plums, etc., like lime. Elm, linden, and other plants like small amounts of it, although it will kill blueberries and make acid loving plants look sick.

Strawberry plants like lots of water and phosphates; nearly all trees and plants like small amounts of it.

Our soil here is rich in potash but sometimes bulbs respond to feeding extra potash.

The plants that do not respond to lime often like sulphur.

Experiments on Bindweed

In 1944 I plowed up bindweed on four plots of land where the bindweed was thick and used four methods of cultivation to keep it down.

Plot I. I planted nothing, but hoed it every eight days in the growing season. The crowns were perhaps one-fourth smaller, but there seemed to be as many.

Plot II. I planted in strawberries and soaked well every four days. Results were about 98% kill, those remaining were all in the strawberry hills. These were also hoed every eight days.

Plot III. I planted in sweet corn and irrigated when needed and hoed every eight days. By August, 1944 I had a perfect kill.

Plot IV. This plot I had hoed and watered irregularly. The results were best when hoed while wet. Perhaps this indicates wounds bleed when wet.

My conclusions were that moisture, shade, and hoeing can kill them in six months, but that hoeing while wet is very effective.

Spraying Bindweed

Some places it is impossible to irrigate or cultivate so I have experimented with weed spray or 2-4-D. I find that I can get about 95% kill when the ground is dry and the weather 80 to 90 degrees, but there are always a few left and there are a few seeds that sprout. This method is a good control measure when others are impossible. Sodium chlorate can make a perfect kill but it makes the ground barren for from three to five years.

Experiments on Tomatoes

In the year 1939 I planted about twenty varieties of tomatoes. I grew them under natural rainfall conditions. The Earliana was the poorest of the twenty varieties. The three best were Rutgers, Bonny Best, and Marglobe.

About 1944 I tested the three best varieties and the Earliana again under irrigation. The results under those conditions were different; the Earliana being the heaviest yielder by a shade. Under intensive irrigation, I believe it would have yielded much more.

Manure

In its broadest sense, manure is any substance applied to the soil to increase its productivity.

Trash and weeds contain humus of doubtful value. If ground is deficient in lime and phosphoric acid or other elements, they cannot be restored by plowing under manure that does not contain them. Manure from livestock that eat nothing but straw or corn stalks is very low in value as fertilizer. Manure from animals fed grain is more valuable; while manure from animals that are fed balanced rations is very valuable.

Ground rich in humus is harmed when heavily manured except under irrigation. Irrigated ground responds to great quantities of manure.

Nitrogen has often been beneficial in irrigated ground at the rate of 100 to 120 pounds per acre while other ground may show injury at above 20 pounds to the acre except in wet weather.

Users of nitrogen often waste it by using too much in dry weather or on small plants. Large plants or heavy feeders like celery will respond to light feeding of nitrogen every two weeks when the plants have reached fair size.

Phosphoric acid is slow acting but helps root growth and helps produce well developed flowers and

seed. The majority of plants here respond to it remarkably well indicating that the supply is below requirements. Sometimes benefits do not show until the second year.

Lime

The use of lime for growing crops is over 2,000 years old in many places, yet authors seldom write about it. I consider lime the best soil conditioner I have used. I use it for control of white grub worms, eel worms, and many other bugs.

A number of years ago a manufacturer of canned foods told me he inquired from the schools of Nebraska and Iowa about growing peas. The replies came back that peas were not adapted to his locality. During the depression he talked to a truck raiser from Minnesota who said he could grow peas anywhere. He hired the truck grower at \$250 per month and the results were the best peas he had ever seen.

The ground was prepared as usual except one ton of lime was put on each acre and when planted the seed was inoculated. He was well pleased to pay \$150 extra per month for the knowledge and demonstration.

When I plant cucumber, squash, and pumpkin seed, I use two tablespoonfuls of lime in every hill mixed with the soil. Result: no bug trouble. I also use it for cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce, celery, beets, and onions.

Many trees; such as, elm, linden, cherry, and plum like lime in large quantities. Others like it in smaller quantities.

Warning—Do not use lime on acid loving plants; such as, blackberries and blueberries.

Sulphur

Sulphur can be used for control of bugs and worms on roses and other flowers and plants that do not like lime. Sulphur is often used for control of red spiders in evergreens. Sulphur oil sprays are used for control of San Jose Scale.

Copper Sulphate

Copper sulphate and other copper compounds can be used as a minor plant food and soil disinfectant where lime or sulphur are not used or in combination with them when used. Copper sulphate, either as a spray or plant food, will control many ailments caused by fungus. Lime, either as a plant food or spray, seems to help control lice and eating insects for acid loving plants. Sulphur often answers a similar purpose.

Plant Foods Must Be Soluble

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Nitrogen | 11. Urea | 21. Silver |
| 2. Phosphorus | 12. Cobalt | 22. Nickel |
| 3. Potassium | 13. Manganese | 23. Lead |
| 4. Calcium | 14. Iodine | 24. Aluminum |
| 5. Magnesium | 15. Zinc | 25. Selenium |
| 6. Sulphur | 16. Chlorine | 26. Copper |
| 7. Sodium | 17. Arsenic | 27. Tin |
| 8. Iron | 18. Silica | 28. Barium |
| 9. Boron | 19. Oxygen | 29. Strontium |
| 10. Carbon | 20. Hydrogen | 30. Molybdenum |

Different kinds of plants require plant foods that are different. For example, the bean family; some varieties require much lime and other varieties grow well with little lime. Some varieties like water in large quantities, other varieties like a moderate amount.

Earthworms will kill blueberries but seem to benefit most plants.

Mushrooms can grow without any light, most plants cannot do so.

I have heard of different kinds of strawberries growing from Mexico to within the Arctic Circle.

Crop Report on My Fruits

P—Planted

F—Failure

C—Crops

B—Blooms

Year—	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
I. Apples										
1. Anoka	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
2. Wealthy			P			C	C	C	C	C
3. Delicious			P			B	B	B	C	C
4. Whitney Crab	P								C	C
5. Red Bird										
6. Red Del			P			B	B	B	C	C
II. Cherry										
1. Early Richmond	P			C	C	C	C	C	F	C
2. Montmorency	P			C	C	C	C	C	F	C
III. Pears										
1. Douglas	P							C	C	
2. Clapp's Favorite	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
IV. Peaches										
1. Seedlings				P			PC	C	F	C
2. 3 Grafted Varieties					P			F	F	F
V. Plums										
1. Wauneta	P			C	C	C	C	C	F	C
2. Apricot	P			F	F	F	F	C	C	C
3. Omaha		P				C	C	C	F	
VI. Apricots										
1. Manchurian		P			C	C	C	F	C	C
2. Perfection		P							C	F
VII. Quince										
1. Japanese										
VIII. Gooseberries										
1. Downing		P		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
2. Hutton		P		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3. Pickwell								P	C	C
IX. Dewberries		P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
X. Boysenberries		P			C	F	F	C	F	F
XI. Blackberries		P			C	C	C	C	C	C
XII. Youngberries		P			F	F	F	F	F	F
XIII. Currants					P			C	C	C
XIV. Red Raspberries	P		C	C	C	C				
XV. Black Rasp.	P		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
XVI. June Berries		P		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
XVII. Grapes	P			C	C	C	C	C	C	C
XVIII. Bush Cherries	P	C	C	C	C	C	F	F	F	F



Wayzata Everbearing Strawberries

Bush Type — No Runners

Under intensive irrigation we recommend the Wayzata Bush type divisions above all others. It is the favorite of about 99% of our customers.

The Gemzata easily takes second place.

Four others (all producing runners) are about equal for third place.

The Wayzata is a very large, strong vigorous plant about ten to twelve inches high the second year if it has been well fed and watered. The berries are very large and more uniform than most varieties.

The first bloom is generally the largest berry of the eight on the flower stem. Flowers are carried high so this makes it by far the easiest everbearing to pick.

The seeds are so small that they are hardly noticed. The flavor of the Wayzata is mild and sweet.

It is excellent for freezing and requires little sugar when canning.

The Wayzata is perfect flowering needing no other variety to pollinate it.

It is bush type because only two or three plants out of a hundred have any runners. Some Wayzata are semi-bush type and sell at a cheaper price as they are propagated from runner stock. These runner plants resemble the Gemzata. We recommend that the plants be set fifteen inches to eighteen inches apart in the row and that the rows be two and one half feet apart.

Plant them a little lower than they grew in the Nursery because the water will wash away the soil between the rows when using intensive irrigation which all everbearing strawberries require.

We prefer irrigation rather than mulch, and irrigate on an average every four days except when the temperature gets up above 100 degrees, then we irrigate every two days soaking the soil eight to twelve inches deep.

In porous soil watering every two days may be necessary. The Wayzata bears a good crop before July first then it takes a two-weeks rest and then starts to bear steadily until the thermometer reaches as low as 25 degrees above zero. Each picking is heavier than the previous one.

In 1946 from July 15 to November 10, we retailed 1200 quarts of Wayzata Everbearing strawberries, field run, at 50c per quart, from one fifth of an acre. At that rate you could expect \$3,000.00 per acre.

Picking costs were 10c per quart, boxes cost 1½c each.

Phosphates are generally needed at the rate of two to four pounds per 100 square feet, mixed with one ounce of urea for extra yield. These should be mixed and worked into the soil. One fourth to one half pound nitrogen can be added if the soil needs nitrogen.

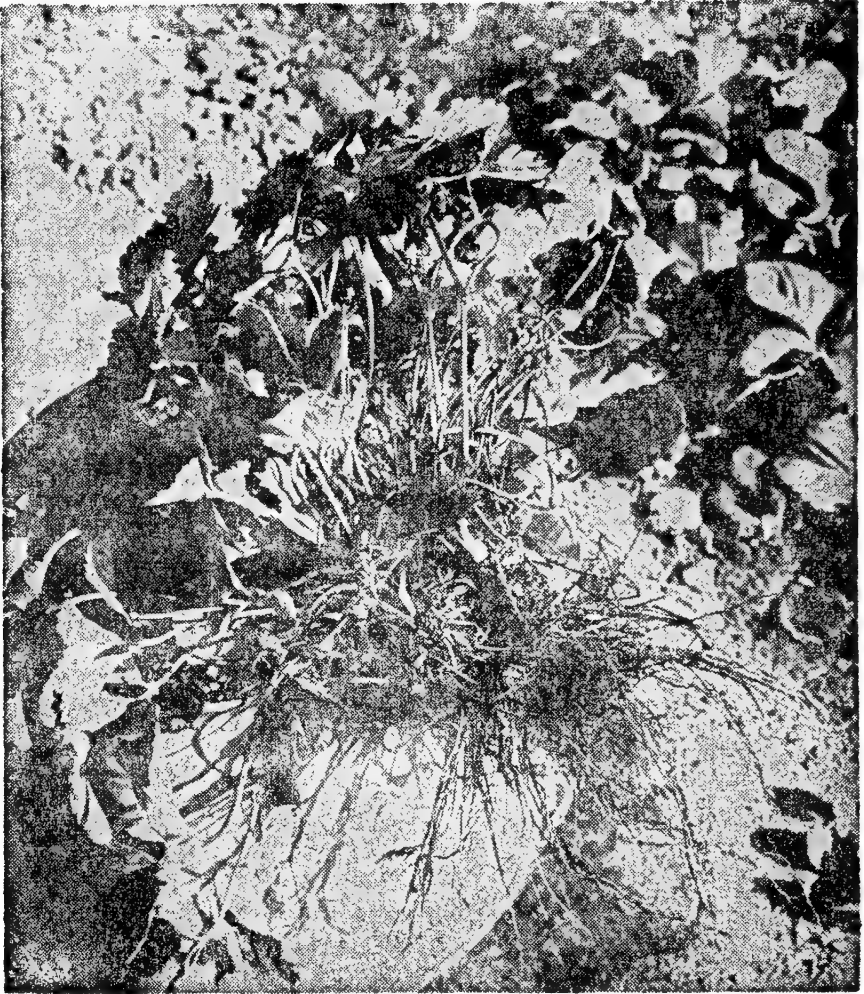
Occasionally a trace of zinc or copper may increase the yield 5 or 10%.

The plants can be planted in hard or loose ground. The advantage of hard ground is that it does not wash as much as the loose ground, and water soaking will generally loosen it.

Due to the big demand for bush type Wayzatas we quote the following prices:

Wayzata Bush Type —

25 divisions	-----	\$3.00
50 divisions	-----	5.25
100 divisions	-----	10.00



Prices on Gemzata, Streamliner, Mastodon,
Superfection, and Green Mountain.

25 plants	-----	\$1.00
50 plants	-----	1.75
100 plants	-----	3.00
Other varieties of Everbearing, 100 plants		3.00

Fruit Trees

APRICOT

Apricot Seedlings\$.50 to \$1.00

Apricot—Thomsen's Early1.50

Other apricots are semi-hardy and are sold as such here.

APPLE

	Each	5 Small	6 Large
Anoka	\$.50—\$1.00	\$2.00	\$5.00
Early Harvest ....	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Haralson .....	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Delicious Red ....	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Double Red			
Jonathan .....	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Duchess Red ....	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Yel. Transparent .50— 1.00		2.00	5.00
Whitney Crab ....	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Wealthy .....	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Winesap .....	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00

5-N-1 APPLE

This means five different varieties grafted on one tree. Each\$2.50

CHERRY

Sour or Sweet Yellow Glass

	Small	Medium	Large
Sweet Yellow Glass	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75
Montmorency	1.25	1.50	1.75
Early Richmond	1.25	1.50	1.75
English Morello	1.25	1.50	1.75

PEACH TREES

Peach\$.50

Polly Peach1.25

PEAR

	Small	Large
Clapp's Favorite	\$1.25	\$1.50
Bartlett	1.25	1.50

NUT TREES

Northern Grown Seedlings

Walnut	\$1.00 to \$2.50
Pecan	each 50c or 3 for 1.00
Hickory	each 50c or 3 for 1.00

PLUMS

	Small	Medium	Large
Apricot Plum	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75
Compass	1.25	1.50	1.75
Wayneta	1.25	1.50	1.75
Sapa	1.25	1.50	1.75
Superior	1.25	1.50	1.75
Toka	1.25	1.50	1.75
Omaha	1.25	1.50	1.75
Opata	1.25	1.50	1.75

GRAPES

Concord	25c each; 5 for \$1.00
Niagara	25c each

Number of Trees and Plants per Acre

Varieties; distance apart—number per acre

Apples; 30 x 30 = Trees 48

Apricots 20 x 20 = Trees 108

Cherries, Sour 18 x 18 = Trees 134

Cherries, Sweet 24 x 24 = Trees 75

Grapes 8 x 8 = Vines 680

Peaches 18 x 18 = Trees 134

Pears 26 x 26 = Trees 64

Plums 16 x 16 = Trees 170

Plums 18 x 18 = Trees 134

Blackberries 3 x 6 = Bushes 2420

Red Raspberries 3 x 6 = Bushes 2420

Berry Plants

Berries will sometimes grow without much care, but will grow better if conditions are made favorable.

Moisture and windbreak are very essential.

Moist, fertile soil attracts earthworms which seem to benefit many plants.

I believe our soil is very good but it is often so dry that plants cannot get minerals in soluble forms. Heat, frost, and moisture will often get minerals in soluble form if they are given lots of time.

Pruning may be done in dry weather after the fruit has been picked but many prefer to prune when plants are dormant just before budding in the spring.

If the ground gets hard, common manure will help things grow and make better soil if sufficient water is used. Peat moss and wood ashes, too, are useful.

Raspberries

St. Regis Everbearing, 12 plants	\$1.00
Latham Red, 12 plants	1.00
Cumberland Black, 12 plants	1.00
Boysenberry, 6 plants	1.00
Nectarberry, 6 plants	1.00
Youngberry, 6 plants	1.00
Dewberry, 25 plants	1.00
Thornless Boysenberry, each	.50
Mulberry, each	.25

Blackberries

Alfred, 8 plants	1.00
Cumberland, 8 plants	1.00

Gooseberries

Hutton, each	.50
Downing, each	.50
Native, each	.25
Currants, Red Lake, each	.40

Berry plants are all home grown.

Evergreens

In winter the cedar tree forms an ideal windbreak. The spruce looks beautiful surrounded by snow. But pines and fir are greater in size and very useful.

Silver Cedar, per foot	\$1.25
Arbor Vitae	1.00 to 5.00
Red Cedar	1.00 to 5.00
Pine, Yellow	1.00 to 2.00
Pine, White	1.00 to 3.50
Pine, Mugho	2.00 to 5.00
Spruce, Black	2.00 to 3.00
Spruce, Norway, each	2.50
Spruce, Colorado Blue .....	.50 to 35.00
Juniper, Savin, each	3.00
Juniper, Pfitzer's	2.50 to 7.50
Several other varieties	
Seedling Red Cedars, per 100	4.00
Seedling of other Windbreak	
Trees, per 100	1.50 to 6.00
Seedling of Chinese Elms, 4 to 5 ft.	25 for 2.50

Shade Trees

Some of these trees are twenty feet high and we have a limited supply of seedlings. The prices vary according to size and shape. They are priced very reasonable.

Our garden crops need windbreak protection as well as good soil and water. Some plants need shade. A home is more comfortable both in summer and in winter if the windbreak and shade are adequate.

A large list of shade trees offers selections suitable for every home. Some are drouth resistant as the cottonless cottonwood and box elder and beautiful in their place.

Cottonwood, 18 inch, per 100	\$1.50
Ash	1.00 to 3.00
Chinese Elm, 12 in. to 18 in., per 100	2.50
Birch, American White, 5 to 6 ft., each	\$2.50-up
Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree .....	.50 to 1.00
Moline Elm, 12 to 15 ft.	5.00 to 7.50
American Elm, 3 to 4 inches cal.	2.00 to 4.00
Hackberry, 6 to 8 ft.	1.00
8 to 10 ft. \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft.	2.50
Hackberry, 4 inch cal.	7.50
Redbud .....	.50 to 1.00
Pin Oak, 6 to 7 ft.	3.00

Burr Oak, each	2.00
Sugar Maple, 6 to 8 ft., each	2.50
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 5 to 6 ft., each	2.00
Honey Locust	
Linden, 4 to 5 ft., each	1.00
Maple—Norway	1.00 to 3.00
Maple—Common	1.00 to 5.00
Maple—Red Schwedler's, each	5.00
Mountain Ash, 6 to 8 ft., each	3.00
Poplar—Lombardy, 7 ft. and down ...	Up to .50
Poplar—Lombardy, 10 ft., each	1.00
Poplar—Silver .....	.50 to 2.00
Poplar—Bolleana, up to 6 ft., per foot .....	.15
Over 6 ft., per foot .....	.20
Walnut—Black, 12 to 15 ft., each	2.50
Weeping Willow—Yellow, per foot .....	.15
Weeping Willow—Niobe	
Sycamore, 10 to 12 ft., each	5.00
Small size, 3 ft., each .....	.50

Cuttings for Planting

\$1.00 per 100

Lombardy Poplar Cuttings can often grow without irrigation, but under irrigation they can grow seven feet tall in one year. If you wish to grow them without irrigation, summer fallowed soil is by far the most satisfactory.

With experience you can grow many trees from cuttings.

Rhubarb

Canada Red:

No seed stalk, red and very sweet....2 for \$1.00

MacDonald:

No seed stalk, larger than above....3 for 1.00

Ruby Red:

Larger than above varieties, but not
as sweet as Canada Red.....4 for 1.00

Hedge Plants

Privet, 2 yr. and 3 yr., per 100.....	\$10.00
Cotoneaster, per 100.....	15.00
Gnilla Maple, each .....	.25
Barberry .....	.25 to 1.00
Pussy Willow	Up to .50
Poplar—Lombardy, 5 ft. to 6 ft. and down....	.50
Poplar—Bolleana, 15c per ft.; large 20c per ft.	
Lilac—Common, per 100	5.00
Lilac—Double, each.....	1.00

Vines

Trumpet Vine	Engelmann's Creeper
Climbing Rambler	Silver Lace Vine
Bittersweet	Wisteria



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